

JavaScript MCQ Question Answer

Visit <https://competitive-exam.in> for more MCQ

Question: 1. The web development environment (JavaScript) offers which standard construct for data validation of the input entered by the user.

- Option A. Controlled loop constructs
- Option B. Case checking constructs
- Option C. Validation constructs
- Option D. All of the mentioned

Question: 2. The main purpose of a Live Wire in NetScape is to _____

- Option A. Create linkage between client side and server side
- Option B. Permit server side, JavaScript code, to connect to RDBMS
- Option C. Support only non relational database
- Option D. To interpret JavaScript code

Question: 3. The script tag must be placed in _____

- Option A. the head tag
- Option B. the head or body
- Option C. the title or head
- Option D. after the body tag

Question: 4. A JavaScript program developed on a Unix Machine _____

- Option A. will throw errors and exceptions
- Option B. must be restricted to a Unix Machine only
- Option C. will work perfectly well on a Windows Machine
- Option D. will be displayed as a JavaScript text on the browser

Question: 5. JavaScript is ideal to _____

- Option A. make computations in HTML simpler
- Option B. minimize storage requirements on the web server
- Option C. increase the download time for the client
- Option D. increase the loading time of the website

Question: 6. Which attribute is used to specify that the script is executed when the page has finished parsing? (only for external scripts)

- Option A. parse
- Option B. a sync
- Option C. defer
- Option D. type

Question: 7. JavaScript Code can be called by using _____

- Option A. RMI
- Option B. Triggering Event
- Option C. Preprocessor
- Option D. Function/Method

Question: 8. JavaScript can be written _____

- Option A. directly into JS file and included into HTML
- Option B. directly on the server page
- Option C. directly into HTML pages
- Option D. directly into the css file

Question: 9. Which of the following Attribute is used to include External JS code inside your HTML Document?

- Option A. src
- Option B. ext
- Option C. script
- Option D. link

Question: 10. A proper scripting language is a _____

- Option A. High level programming language
- Option B. Assembly level programming language
- Option C. Machine level programming language
- Option D. Low level programming language

Question: 11. What will be the output of the following Javascript code?

```
var txt1 = good;
var txt2 = day;
document.getElementById(demo).innerHTML = txt1 + txt2;
```

- Option A. good day
- Option B. goodday
- Option C. error
- Option D. undefined

Question: 12. What will be the output of the following Javascript code?

```
<script>
var x = 5;
var y = 2;
var z = x % y;
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = z;  
</script>
```

- Option A. 0
- Option B. 1
- Option C. 2
- Option D. 5

Question: 13. What will be the output of the following Javascript code?

```
<script>  
var x = 10;  
x *= 5;  
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;  
</script>
```

- Option A. 5
- Option B. 10
- Option C. 50
- Option D. Error

Question: 14. What will be the output of the following Javascript code?

```
<script>  
txt1 = " one";  
txt1 += "two";  
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = txt1;  
</script>
```

- Option A. onetwo
- Option B. one two
- Option C. error
- Option D. undefined

Question: 15. What will be the output of the following Javascript code?

```
<script>  
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = typeof "John"  
</script>
```

- Option A. integer
- Option B. number
- Option C. string
- Option D. error

Question: 16. JavaScript Code can be called by using _____

- Option A. RMI
- Option B. Triggering Event
- Option C. Preprocessor
- Option D. Function/Method

Question: 17. The type of a variable that is volatile is _____

- Option A. Volatile variable
- Option B. Mutable variable
- Option C. Immutable variable
- Option D. Dynamic variable

Question: 18. A hexadecimal literal begins with _____

- Option A. 00
- Option B. 0x
- Option C. 0X
- Option D. Both 0x and 0X

Question: 19. The generalised syntax for a real number representation is _____

- Option A. [digits][.digits][(E|e)[(+|-)]digits]
- Option B. [digits][+digits][(E|e)[(+|-)]digits]
- Option C. [digits][(E|e)[(+|-)]digits]
- Option D. [.digits][digits][(E|e)[(+|-)]digits]

Question: 20. JavaScript _____ when there is an indefinite or an infinite value during an arithmetic computation.

- Option A. Prints an exception error
- Option B. Prints an overflow error
- Option C. Displays Infinity
- Option D. Prints the value as such

Question: 21. Which of the following is not considered as an error in JavaScript?

- Option A. Syntax error
- Option B. Missing of semicolons
- Option C. Division by zero

Option D. Missing of Bracket

Question: 22. The escape sequence stands for _____

Option A. Floating numbers

Option B. Representation of functions that returns a value

Option C. is not present in JavaScript

Option D. Form feed

Question: 23. The snippet that has to be used to check if a is not equal to null is _____

Option A. `if(a!=null)`

Option B. `if (!a)`

Option C. `if(a!null)`

Option D. `if(a!==null)`

Question: 24. The statement `a===b` refers to _____

Option A. Both a and b are equal in value, type and reference address

Option B. Both a and b are equal in value

Option C. Both a and b are equal in value and type

Option D. There is no such statement

Question: 25. Assume that we have to convert false that is a non-string to string. The command that we use is (without invoking the new operator).

Option A. `false.toString()`

Option B. `String(false)`

Option C. `String newvariable=false`

Option D. Both `false.toString()` and `String(false)`

Question: 26. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
function compare()  
{  
  int num=2;  
  char b=2;  
  if(a==b)  
    return true;  
  else  
    return false;  
}
```

Option A. true

Option B. false

Option C. runtime error

Option D. compilation error

Question: 27. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
function equalto()
{
int num=10;
if(num===10)
return true;
else
return false;
}
```

Option A. true

Option B. false

Option C. runtime error

Option D. compilation error

Question: 28. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
function compare()
{
int a=1;
char b=1;
if(a.toString()===b)
return true;
else
return false;
}
```

Option A. true

Option B. false

Option C. runtime error

Option D. logical error

Question: 29. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
int a==2;
int b=4;
int ans=a+b;
print(ans);
```

Option A. 2

Option B. 6

Option C. 0

Option D. error

Question: 30. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
int a=1;
if(a!=null)
return 1;
else
```

return 0;

Option A. 1

Option B. 0

Option C. runtime error

Option D. compiler error

Answer Sheet

1	D	Explanation: JavaScript provides with for, while loops and if, else, switch cases for checking the information entered by the user. Additionally, all development environments provide syntax to create and use memory variables, constants, and functions.
2	B	Explanation: A Live Wire database driver also supports a number of non-relational databases.
3	B	Explanation: If the script tag is placed after the body tag, then, it will not be evaluated at all. Also, it is always recommended and effective to use the script snippet in the tag.
4	C	Explanation: JavaScript can be executed on different operating systems therefore the program developed on UNIX will work perfectly fine on windows also.
5	B	Explanation: JavaScript helps in performing various tasks with minimum storage requirements. Therefore to minimize storage requirements, JavaScript is always a better say.
6	C	Explanation: The defer attribute is a Boolean attribute. When present, it specifies that the script is executed when the page has finished parsing.
7	D	Explanation: JavaScript code can be called by making a function call to the element on which JavaScript has to be run. There are many other methods like onclick, onload and onsubmit etc.
8	A	Explanation: JavaScript files can be saved by .JS extension and can be included in the html files. Script tag along with src attribute is used to include the js files.
9	A	Explanation: Script tag is used to include the JavaScript code. To include external JavaScript files src attribute is used inside the script tag.
10	A	Explanation: JavaScript is a high-level programming language that is interpreted by another program at runtime rather than compiled by the computers processor. Scripting languages, which can be embedded within HTML, commonly are used to add functionality to a Web page, such as different menu styles or graphics displays or to serve dynamic ads..
11	B	Explanation: The + operator acts as a concatenation operator when used with string. The new string does not have any space between the two added string.
12	B	Explanation: The % operator returns the remainder between the two numbers. It is used many times with if condition to check whether the number is divisible or not.
13	C	Explanation: The *= operator is a shorthand expression for multiplication of a particular

		number. It is a combination of two operators * and = .
14	A	Explanation: The += operator acts in the same way as the concatenation operator in the string. There is no space added when two string are added together with += operator.
15	C	Explanation: The typeof operator returns the type of the argument passed to it. The typeof operator returns number for an integer and string for a character array.
16	D	Explanation: JavaScript code can be called by making a function call to the element on which JavaScript has to be run. There are many other methods like onclick, onload, and onsubmit etc.
17	B	Explanation: The variables whose values can be changed are called mutable variable types. In JavaScript, only objects and arrays are mutable, not primitive values.
18	D	Explanation: Generally, X or x denotes hexadecimal values. So, any integer literal that begins with 0X or 0x denotes a hexadecimal number.
19	A	Explanation: Floating-point literals may also be represented using exponential notation: a real number followed by the letter e (or E), followed by an optional plus or minus sign, followed by an integer exponent. This notation represents the real number multiplied by 10 to the power of the exponent.
20	C	Explanation: When the result of a numeric operation is larger than the largest representable number (overflow), JavaScript prints the value as Infinity. Similarly, when a negative value becomes larger than the largest representable negative number, the result is negative infinity. The infinite values behave as you would expect: adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing them by anything results in an infinite value (possibly with the sign reversed).
21	C	Explanation: Division by zero is not an error in JavaScript: it simply returns infinity or negative infinity. There is one exception, however: zero divided by zero does not have a well defined value, and the result of this operation is the special not-a-number value, printed as NaN.
22	D	Explanation: is the JavaScript escape sequence that stands for Form feed (u000C). It skips to the start of the next page. (Applies mostly to terminals where the output device is a printer rather than a VDU).
23	D	Explanation: A strict comparison (e.g., ===) is only true if the operands are of the same type and the contents match. The more commonly-used abstract comparison (e.g. ==) converts the operands to the same type before making the comparison. The not-equal operator !== compares 0 to null and evaluates to either true or false.
24	C	Explanation: === operator is known as the strict comparison operator. A strict comparison (===) is only true if the operands are of the same type and the contents match.
25	D	Explanation: The three approaches for converting to string are: value.toString(), + value and String(value). A non-string can be converted in two ways without using a new operator false.toString () and String(false).
26	A	Explanation: The == convert different type of operands to the same type before making the comparison. A strict comparison results into true value if the operands are of the same

		type and the contents match.
27	A	Explanation: A <code>===</code> operator is only true if the operands are of the same type and the contents match. Two strings are strictly equal when they have the same sequence of characters, same length, and same characters in corresponding positions.
28	A	Explanation: A non string (integer) can be converted to string using <code>.toString()</code> function. A strict comparison is only true if the operands are of the same type and the contents match. Hence the following code snippet would result into true output.
29	D	Explanation: The following code will generate into an error output as a comparator operator is used outside of if statement. A single <code>equalTo (=)</code> operator is used for initialization.
30	A	Explanation: <code>!=</code> is the not equal to operator. It gives a value of 1 if the two values which are compared are not equal and give 0 if the two values are equal.